The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, May 7, 1796. Number 5[illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 20th inst. a Soldier by the name of HARVEY W. WORTHINGTON, is about five feet six inches high, fair complexion, handsome faced, very crooked legs, sixteen years old, and much addicted to swearing; he took with him his uniform clothing. Whoever secures said deserter in any Goal, or delivers him at any recruiting rendezvous in the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

J. CRAWFORD, Capt. 4th S. L.
Commandant, pro tempore.

Pittsburgh, *April* 23, 1796.

BEWARE!

THE *subscriber has given two due bills, dated the 30th of June, 1795, in favour of Robert Willoby, for Thirty Nine Dollars [illegible], for 400 acres of land, but for which he has not made me a good title, agreeable to his obligation. I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment or purchasing said due bills, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his engagement.*

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittsburgh, *April* 21, 1796.

[illegible]ain and Stripped Nankeens,

[illegible]ns, Fustians, and a very large assortment of

IRISH LINENS,

For Sale, by

William Christy,

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1796.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1796.

THE curious BRICK MACHINE invented by the celebrated Doctor APOLLOS [illegible]SLEY, for which he has obtained a patent from Congress, has lately been erected in this place by Messrs. William Gray and Jonathan Plumer, under the direction of Enoch Shepard, who is impowered by the patentee to sell the privilege. The invention is entirely new, and, in all probability, we might say with *certainty*, will be of the greatest public utility. The ease and rapidity with which an immense number of Bricks are made, must recommend the Machine. One thousand can be made per hour; and experiments have proved that the Machine may be constructed to make double the quantity in the time, if the necessary number of hands could be employed to advantage. On the present plan it requires eight hands, four of which may be boys; also one horse to turn the Machine. It works the clay into good mortar, and, at the same time moulds the Bricks. These, and other advantages, must render it a valuable acquisition, particularly in places where extensive buildings are in contemplation. Application may be made to Enoch Shepard. For further information enquire of

WILLIAM GRAY,
JONATHAN PLUMER.

WHEREAS [illegible], junior, of Fayette county, obtained a note of hand from the subscriber for Seventy Five Pounds, payable in July or August, 1797, in payment for a covering horse but; said horse not being found I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it.

GEORGE DANSDILL, living near Fort Littleton.

March 16, 1796.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING Business, a stout boy, about 15 or 16 years of age.—Apply to

JOHN RITCHEY.

Elizabeth Town, April 1, 1796.

William Earl,

IS just opening for sale a quantity of the following articles, viz. *Joiners Tools* and *Cutlery*, *Queen Ware* and *China*, *Carpets* and *Carpeting*, *Rhode-Island Cheese*, *Salt Fish*, *Mill* and *Cross Cut Saws*, and a variety of *School Books*, *Histories* and *Romances*.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1796.

MADEIRA, *Sherry, Lisbon, Port, and Teneriffe wines,*
Brandy, Spirit,
Hyson and Bohea Teas, Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Nankeens, Linens, Shoes,
Powder, Shot, Bar Lead,
Tin in Boxes, Hardware,
Bar Iron, Steel, Castings,
Glass and Painters Colours,
To be disposed of for Cash by WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the Stores of the Subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Who has lately Imported an Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS,

which will be Sold by the Package on reasonable Terms.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

March 22, 1796.

AS the partnership of IRWIN and BURCHFIELD will dissolve the 9th day of June next, they therefore will continue to sell the remainder of their Goods now on hand at or as near as possible to the first cost—and what Goods remain on hand that day they will sell at public auction.—The sale will begin at the Store at 10 o'clock on said 9th day of June, and continue from day to day until all the Goods are sold. Six months credit will be given to any person buying an articles to the amount of thirty shillings or upwards, giving approved security.

The partners once more request those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land of one hundred and ten acres, more or less, situate on the Four Mile Run, adjoining lands of Jacob Castleman and others.

Also, a small Two Story House adjoining Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street, Pittsburgh. For particulars enquire of

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby give notice to those indebted to the estate of Adam Autrich, that he will attend in Greensburgh, at the house of Mr. Drum, on the first day of July next, to receive payment—and those who have demands against said estate are desired to present them properly attested for settlement.

PETER CRACO.

April 2, 1796.

ALL persons who have purchased LOTS of the subscriber at Meadville, and have performed their contracts as to improvements, are requested to come forward on or before the first day of May, pay the purchase money, and receive their Deeds agreeable to contract.

DAVID MEAD.

April 1, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE,

FEARNOUGHT,

WILL cover Mares this season at the subscriber's tavern, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, at the low rate of twenty shillings and one bushel of oats the season; the oats to be brought with the mares at the first coming; the remainder to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

Fearnought is a beautiful bay, 6 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, he is lately from South Carolina, out of the noted imported horse Fearnought, and his dam a full bred dray; he is neat and strong made, fit for saddle or geers. The season begins the second week in April and ends the first of July.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

April 4, 1796.

JUST NOW FOR SALE,

THE one-sixth part of that well situated Furnace, known by the name of LAUREL FURNACE, situate in the county of Fayette, within eleven miles of Union Town, nine of Connell'sville, and within two miles of the Youghiogeny river, where it is navigable, with five hundred and seventy nine acres of land belonging thereunto; likewise six hundred and seventy nine acres more lying and adjoining the said Furnace tract; the latter, which is private property, will also be sold with the said sixth part. There is a variety of ore banks four of which has been already opened, the furthest not exceeding two miles, and two within a quarter of the bridge house, and the ore has been sufficiently tryed both for its making good Bar Iron as well as Castings, I think any farther discription unnessary, as any person being inclinable to purchase would first wish to view the premisses. The furnace is now in blast, with a considerable stock of coal and ore on the bank, For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber now living on the premisses.

JAMES RODGERS,

April 6, 1796.

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No 59, North Front-Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the most complete manner, and of the best materials, CARDS of every description, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleased to purchase their CARDS at said MANUFACTORY may be supplied on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

THE *Partnership of* JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *dissolved on the 21st ult. by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next, and all those who have demands against said firm are requested to attend for settlement. Those who neglect this notice will have to call on* JAMES PATTERSON *to settle their accounts, as the Books will revert to him after the 1st day of May next.*

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1796.

N. B. JOSEPH PATTERSON *still continues the* STORE *at the same place, and has now on hand a general assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *with a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.*

THE FAMOUS HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this season at John Fawcett's Mill, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, at eighteen shilling and one bushel of oats the season; the oats to be brought with the mare, and the remainder payable in October next, for which grain will be received at Market price.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock Mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1796.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *April* 14.

THE house formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the state of the union, when the resolution, as proposed by Mr. Sedgwick, and as proposed to be amended by Mr. Blount, by striking out the words Dey and Regency of Algiers and King of Great Britain, being under consideration, after considerable debate upon the propriety of entering upon the consideration of the Spanish treaty, in preference to the British, the question was at length taken upon the amendment, but a division being called for it was so put and carried.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to strike out the words "Indian tribes," which was also carried. He then moved (in order to make this resolution conformable to the resolution some days ago passed and entered upon their journals, explanatory of the power of that house with respect to treaties) that the words "provision ought to be by law," be struck out, and the following inserted in their place, "that it is expedient to pass the laws necessary," which was also carried 48 to 40. He then moved, as he did not know that a treaty could be carried into effect with bad faith, to have the words 'with good fath,' struck out, as unnecessary.

Mr. Sedgwick said, he knew himself very well, how to execute treaties, as they ought to be executed, with *good faith*; and that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had given convincing evidence, that he wanted no instructions, how to conduct himself with *bad faith*.

The motion was agreed to.

The resolution then stood, "Resolved, that it is expedient to pass the laws necessary for carrying into effect, the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain," which, after an eulogium from Mr. Swanwick, on the Spanish treaty, passed unanimously.

Mr. Hillhouse then wished to bring forward three out of four resolutions which he had proposed some time before, but which were not then attended to: the three were,

"Resolved, That it is expedient to pass the laws necessary for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with certain tribes north west of the Ohio."

The other two were in the same words, only for carrying into effect the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, and the King of Great Britain. The resolutions for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indians, and Dey and Regency of Algiers, were put and carried without opposition; when the one being put for carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain, Mr. Maclay spoke at considerable length against carrying the treaty into effect, and concluded by proposing the following proposition and resolution to the committee:

"The house having taken into consideration the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, communicated by the President in his message of the first day of March last, are of opinion, that it is in many respects highly injurious to the interests of the United States; yet, were they possessed of any information which could justify the great sacrifices contained in the treaty, their sincere desire to cherish harmony and amicable intercourse with all nations, and their earnest with to co-operate in hastening a final adjustment of the differences subsisting between the United States and Great-Britain, might have induced them to wave their objection to the treaty; but, when they contemplate the conduct of Great Britain in protesering since the treaty was signed, in the impressment of American seamen, & the seizure of American vessels, (laden with provisions) contrary to the sacred rights of neutral nation; whether this be viewed as the construction meant to be given to any articles in the treaty, or as contrary to an infraction of the true meaning and spirit thereof, the House cannot but regard it as incumbent on them, in fidelity to the trust reposed in them to forbear, under such circumstances, taking at present any active measures on the subject, Therefore,

Refolved, That under the circumftanaforefaid, and with fuch information as Houfe poffefs, it is not expedient at this e to concur in paffing the laws neceffary carrying the faid Treaty into effect."
ome obfervations were made upon the priety of admitting this propofition to be on the table, and it was allowed not to n order to introduce it, until the queftiefore the committee was difpofed of.
defultory debate then took place. Thofe tlemen who were oppofed to the Britifh ty wifhed the committee to rife, as they e not prepared, and as there would not time to go into a difcuffion of the fub-
Other gentlemen, who were in favour he treaty, wifhed the committee to rife, the difcuffion might be entered upon, the queftion then taken. This was obed to, as it was faid to be neceffary the ject fhould undergo full difcuffion. The mittee, at length rofe, and had leave to gain.
The chairman having made his report, Mr. clay moved to lay his propofition before Houfe, which being read, was referred to committee of the whole on the ftate of Union.
Mr. Gallatin moved to take up the refolu- which had been agreed to in the comtee of the whole.
Mr. Sedgwick faid, that he had examined journals of the Houfe, and found the form of refolution which he had ufed, been adopted in all cafes, and that the now given to the refolution was an ination in the forms of that Houfe—he refore moved that the form which he orially adopted might be reftored to the reution.
Mr. Hartley called for the yeas and nays the queftion, which were Yeas 37—Nays
Mr. Jackfon moved that the yeas and nays uld be taken up on the refolutions for rying into effect the treaties. They were n taken up on the Spanifh treaty; but e- y voice being in favour of it, the yeas and s were difpenfed with, and on the Indian aty, as that refolution feemed alfo to pafs unimoufly.
Mr. Chriftie making fome objections to refolutions for carrying into effect the aty with Algiers, and fome papers rela- e to it being confidential communications, d referred to a felect committee—On mo-, the Houfe adjourned.

FRIDAY, *April* 15.

Mr. Sherburne, from New-Hampfhire, had ve of abfence granted for four weeks.
Mr. Abiel Foffer, from the committee to om was referred the refolution refpecting e expediency of preventing, for a limited e, the exportation from the United States Indian corn or corn meal, rye or rye eal, made the following report, which was d and agreed to by the Houfe.
"That in fome parts of the United States, ing to an unfavourable feafon the laft r, and other caufes, there exifts a fcarcity the articles mentioned in the refolution; t that generally there is a plentiful fup-.—That, notwithftanding the price of ofe articles are high, yet they do not gerally exceed the prefent enhanced prices labour and other articles; that recent inrmation of the ftate of foreign markets in rope and other countries, does not auorife the expectation of any conliderable portation of thofe articles from the United ates; that many of the principal fea port wns appear to be well fupplied with the ticles in queftion, not only fufficient for eir own confumption, but in fuch abundnce as to be able to fupply other parts of e United States where a fcarcity exifts; d, from the information received by the mmittee, it is probable thofe markets will reforted to, as affording a profpect of tter prices than can be expected from foign markets. The committee alfo find, at merchant mills and ftores in feveral rts of the interior country, are well fupplied with very conliderable quantities of e articles mentioned in the refolution, as ell as with wheat and flour; that the prices of the latter have fallen very conliderably ithin a fhort time paft. The committee, herefore, beg leave to fubmit to the Houfe e following refolution, viz.
"Refolved, That it is inexpedient to rohibit the exportation of Indian corn, orn meal, rye, or rye meal."
The Houfe took up, as next in the order f the day, the refolution for carrying into ffect the treaty lately concluded between the e United States and the Dey and Regency f Algiers.
Mr. Swanwick faid that one of his conftients had put into his hand this morning, letter from Capt. William Penrofe, at Alers, dated January 4, 1796, by which it ppeared that the American prifoners were ot then releafed, but kept at hard labour here. (Mr. Swanwick read the letter.)
Mr. Gallatin made three feveral motions for committees to be appointed to bring in bill or bills for carrying each of the three reaties, agreed to, into effect.
Mr Gallatin alfo prefented a number of petitions from the Weftern country, figned by 328 perfons, praying for the Englifh and Spanifh treaties to be carried into effect.
The Houfe then refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when, having read the refolution for carrying the Britifh treaty into effect, Mr. Buck rofe, and wifhed the queftion to be taken upon Mr. Maclay's refolution; this was oppofed by Mr. Madifon and Mr. Hillhoufe, and then Mr. Madifon went at great length into the merits of the Britifh treaty, and againft the refolution for carrying it into effect; he was followed by Mr. S Lyman in favour of it; and the fitting was concluded by Mr. Swanwick's fpeech againft the refolution. The committee rofe, and the Houfe adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *April* 16.

Mr. Swanwick prefented a petition from Charles Caldwell who had been a prifoner in Algiers, and paid, by the affiftance of his friends, 2,000 dollars for his ranfom. He prayed for a reimburfement of that fum from government. It was read and referred to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Gallatin called up the refolution which he laid on the table on Thurfday for the appointment of a committee to enquire of the bank of the United States, whether they were willing to let the fum of 3,800,000 which they had advanced to government by way of anticipations, remain on new loans as as ufual.
After fome obfervations on the nature and propriety of the enquiry from Meffrs. Gallatin, Swanwick, Hillhoufe, Harper, Sedgwick, and Livingfton, and the fum being ftruck out, it was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to carry the enquiry into effect.
Mr. Goodhue moved that the Houfe refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of the Boflon Humane Society and others, which they went partly through, but not having finifhed the bufinefs, they had leave to fit again.

MONDAY, *April* 18.

Mr. New, from the committee of enrollments reported an act for placing certain perfons in the penfion lift, as duly enrolled, which received the fignature of the Speaker accordingly.
Mr. Baldwin prefented a bill for fixing the military eftablifhment of the United States, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuefday.
Mr. W. Smith prefented a petition from fundry merchants of Charleflon, praying for fuch affiftance on account of the fpoliations committed upon their property by the Britifh, in the Weft-Indies by loan or otherwife as Congrefs fhall judge proper. Referred to the committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union.
The Houfe refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union; when the refolution for carrying the Britifh treaty into effect being under conlideration, Mr. Giles delivered a fpeech againft, and Mr. Goodhue one in favour of the refolution. The committee then rofe and had leave to fit again.
Mr. W. Smith propofed that the galleries ought to be cleared that the felect committee to whom certain confidential papers relative to the treaty with Algiers was referred might make their report, they were cleared accordingly.

TUESDAY, *April* 19.

Mr. Livingfton, wifhed to fubmit a refolution to the conlideration of the Houfe, relative to the fituation of certain merchants of the United States, in conlequence of fpoliations committed upon their property by foreign powers. It was, he believed, an eftablifhed principle of a free government, that protection was equally due to the perfon and property of every citizen, and that when the property of a citizen was, notwithftanding the protection which was due to it injured by a foreign power, relief ought to be granted to him. In applying thefe principles to the merchants of the United States, it was an indifputable fact that they had fuffered very materially by the fpoliations committed, chiefly by the Britifh, upon their property at lea, and that hitherto they had received no redrefs. Thefe merchants felt themfelves at this moment, peculiarly fituated with refpect to the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain, now under difcuffion in that houfe, which afforded them fome hope of relief; but from the oppofition which was fhewn thereto, it appeared doubtful whether it would be eventually carried into effect. As, however thefe citizens were, in his opinion, entitled to relief from government, he fhould wifh to bring the fubject before the houfe by means of the following refolution:
"Refolved, that provifion ought to be made by law, for the purpofe of afcertaining the amount of loffes, which may have been fuftained by citizens of America, in the purfuit of their lawful commerce either by any infraction of the laws of nations, on the part of any foreign power, or by the unauthorifed acts of any fubjects of fuch foreign power, where, from whatever caufe relief cannot be had againft fuch fubjects in the ordinary courfe of juftice.
"Refolved, that Dollars be appropriated to be advanced to fuch citizens, and divided amongft them in proportion to their refpective loffes."
Mr. Henderfon faid they had very frequently means propofed to them of taking money out of the treafury, he fhould wifh to propofe a meafure which would be likely to bring fome money into it. He believed there was a quantity of land, equal to, 190,000 acres, which might be fold for public ufe, and would afford feafonable affiftance to their revenue. For this purpofe, he propofed a refolution to the following effect:
"Refolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into and make a ftatement of the number of lots of land, together with the number of acres they contain, which are referved for public ufe out of the fale of lands of the Ohio Company and others; that they conlider thereupon, and that they make a report of the fame by bill or otherwife."
The Houfe then refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union, when Mr. Heath having fpoken againft the refolution for carrying into effect the Britifh treaty, and Mr. Williams in favour of it, Mr. Hillhoufe entered upon a difcuffion in fupport of the refolution alfo: But after having fpoken upon the fubject about an hour, the ufual time of adjournment being at hand, and there appearing an uneafinefs in the committee, on motion, the committee rofe and had leave to fit again.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the Ship Port Mary, at New York, in 39 days from Liverpool.

GENOA, February 12.

THE Neapolitan fquadron, which hitherto had been joined with the Britifh fleet, are returned to Naples with a great number of their crews fick on board. It is expected they will be replaced by a freth fquadron.

According to the treaty of peace lately concluded between England and Algiers, the latter are permitted to convey their prizes into the ports of Corfica. The viceroy of this kingdom pays 179,000l. to the Dey for releafing the Corfican flaves, retained in Algiers. The Dey has received a beautiful Chebeck of 18 guns, as a prefent from the Englifh.

FRANKFORT, February 23.

A great number of cavalry coming from Auftria, paffed through this town the day before yefterday, on their way to join the army on the Rhine, having a great number of horfes for it.

Two meffengers from the Britifh ambaffador at Laufanne, and another from Turin, have paffed on their way to London.

Advices from Munich mention, that the ftates of Bavaria have offered three millions and an half of florins to the Elector, to aflift him in eftablifhing an army of 30,000 men, 18,000 of which are to join the Auftrian troops at the opening of the next campaign.

There is a report, that a convention of the ftates of the empire will be formed at Manheim —the deputies to which are alfo mentioned, namely Baron Hohenthal for the court of Saxonia, and count Sailern for the electorate of Bohemia.

Much is faid in our papers of a report of peace circulating at Vienna on the 13th, the accounts from whence fay, that the triple alliance of the courts of Vienna, Peterfburgh and London, has made a very great impreffion on the government of France, and induced them to lower their demands in fome degree. It is faid that the laft courier from Ba\, with difpatches from our minifter Dagelman, at that place has brought with him more moderate propofals of peace. We cannot fpeak with any certainty on this head, although fome of our politicians pretend, that the plan for a pacification is already made, agreeably to which the Englifh as well as the French make mutual reftitution of all conqueffs. Thus far it may be relied on, that the correfpondence between our court and feveral foreign ones, is at prefent uncommonly frequent: Couriers are daily arriving, while others are difpatched.

The report, ftating that the French had made propofals for the renewal of the armiftice for three months longer, has hitherto not been confirmed.

HAMBURGH, Feb. 19.

The Prince of Brafil, accompanied, by the Secretary of State, Pous de Lima, has fet out on his Journey to Spain. The direction of governmental affairs is, during his abfence, entrufted to the Princefs Dowager of Brafil, and the two fecretaries of ftate, Pinto de Souza, and Di Tebre. The interview agreed upon by the King of Spain and the Regent of Portugal has for its object, the final fettlement of an affair of the greateft political importance at the prefent juncture of European affairs.

The Cabinet of Madrid and Lifbon had fome time fince concerted a clofe alliance for the mutual defence of the independence of both kingdoms againft foreign aflumptions.

The danger of an attack from England to which this ftep might probably expofe Portugal, delayed for fome time this great political ftroke, but all the difficulties will now be removed, and the neceffary means concerted in order to enable the Portugueze court to aflume a firm attitude towards the Britifh government. This is the real caufe of the formidable armaments of Spain by land and by fea, her fleets and armies are ready to defend Portugal againft an invafion from that quarter.

There was once a time when imperious neceffity forced the houfe of Braganza to facrifice every thing to the protection of Great [illegible] againft the overgrown power of Spain, [illegible] tyrant is over, Spain and Portugal are [illegible] ted by the ties of kindred and their [illegible] tereffs. The counfellors of the Prince of [illegible] did not in vain call his attention upon the [illegible] dour of Portugal, and the object ftate fo [illegible] duced, to fince her treaties with England colonies decayed, her commerce ruined, culture was no longer an object of [illegible] natives flaved in the mines of Brazil to [illegible] treafures of the Engliih merchants. [illegible] time Portugal deferved better the name [illegible] tributary province of Great Britain than [illegible] of an independent ftate. Portugal had [illegible] to do with the prefent conteft in Europe, [illegible] her connections with England forced her [illegible] a fhare in the war, and a very conliderable [illegible] in the diiaflers attending it; for according [illegible] exact ftatement the loffes of the Portugueze [illegible] chants from 1794 to Oct. 1795, amount to [illegible] millions of Reales, the coits of naval armaments not included.

LONDON, March 7.

Laft night a veffel arrived at Dover from Calais, from which a foreign gentleman and another were landed, the former of whom immediately took a chaife poft for London. The conjecture was, how true we cannot fay, that he was charged with difpatches from Paris for our miniiters. We received by this veffel a Moniteur of the 3d inft. It contains little that is intereiting or important. The council feems to be occupied in difcuffions of fome length upon the motion for admitting into the legiflative body feven members of the late National Convention.

In the fitting of the 11th Ventofe (March 1) two commiffions were appointed by the Council of Five Hundred, one to prefent a plan of police to prevent ftrangers from flocking to Paris.

The fecond commiffion was to report upon a meffage of the Directory, demanding what line of conduct fhould be adopted towards thofe judges who have refufed to take the oath of hatred to royalty.

The Frenchman who arrived the other day from Paris, at the office of the fecretary of ftate for the foreign department, brought difpatches to Lord Grenville, fealed with the national feal of France. Their contents of courfe, have not tranfpired.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *April* 15.

When Capt. Marfhall, (who has arrived) left Fort Dauphin—News was current, that Laveaux, the French Commandant at Cape Francois, together with Perreau, the Commiffaire, had been arrefted by the Mulattoes and thrown into prifon; but by the perfuafion and threats of their white friends, they had been again fet at liberty.

NORFOLK, *April* 12.

ATTACK ON LEOGANE.

The Britifh fleet failed from Port-au-Prince on the 21ft March, conlifting of three fail of the line, three frigates, one floop of war, four letters of marque, three gun boats, and a number of tranfports having on board four thoufand troops; on the 22d, got poffeffion of the town of Leogane, after fix hours heavy fire, which they immediately burnt. On the 24th a fhip of war arrived at the Mole with the information that Leogane was not tenable; and before Capt. S's departure from the Mole information was received that the French had retaken the place and put all the men they could find to the fword.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 6.

A letter is received in town from Captain John Seaward, dated at Havre February 20, which informs that there were 230 fail of veffels wrecked on the coaft of France, the paft feafon, and that the chief of them were American veffels, that the fhores prefented the melancholy fpectacle of being covered with dead bodies.

NEW-YORK, *April* 13.

Capt. Totten, of the fchooner Apollo arrived yefterday from Sinegal, informs us that the Governor of that place, would not allow him to take gum from the river as he had received a decree from the National Convention prohibiting gum to be taken off in American bottoms, and prefented him with the fame decree; at the time of his failing from thence; the Governor and Commiffary came on board, with four armed men, and fearched the veffel throughout for gum, and finding none on board, gave him liberty to depart. Gambia had been very fatal to the American feamen for three months paft.

Pittsburgh, May 7.

A gentleman immediately from Philadelphia, informs us, that he underftood before he left that city, that feveral owners of Bermudian privateers were there, waiting to fee if the Houfe of Repreientatives will make appropriation for carrying the treaty with Great-Britain into effect. It is prefumed if the Houfe do not, they will immediately refit and difpatch their privateers to capture our merchantmen—being reftrained from continuing their robberies, only by fear of being brought to a fevere account if the treaty fhould be carried into effect.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Tra-ers of Philadelphia, on Friday the 22d of April, a committee conſiſting of Thomas Fitzſimons, Joſeph Ball, George Latimer, Walter Stewart, Samuel Sterett, Iſrael Wheelen, Robert Wain, Joſeph Anthony, Samuel Breck, and Francis Gurney, were appointed to correſpond with the commercial cities and towns of the United States, and the weſtern country. Letters have accordingly been received at Waſhington and Greenſburgh, from ſaid committee, requeſting the co-operation and aſſiſtance of the citizens of this country, in petitioning the Houſe of Repreſentatives to grant ſupplies for carrying the Treaty with Great-Britain into effect. No doubt but letters addreſſed to perſons in this town have alſo been forwarded, but owing to ſome miſtake no Mail from Philadelphia arrived at the Poſt-Office in this place, laſt week.

Mr. SCULL,

In the Philadelphia Gazette of the 20th of April, under the head of *Congreſs of the United States, Houſe of Repreſentatives*, it is given from the debates of the Houſe as follows:

"Mr. Gallatin called for the reading of the Spaniſh Treaty, as he hoped that would be the firſt determined on, as it would be likely to meet with no oppoſition; he had alſo other reaſons for wiſhing it: It was a treaty in which his conſtituents were particularly intereſted: He wiſhed it alſo, that a *falſe idea* which had been induſtriouſly ſpread in that country might be done away; viz. that except *all the Treaties were carried into effect, no one could be put into execution*, which idea was implied in the ſeveral petitions which then lay upon the table from the weſtern country."

I have ſigned that petition, have it now before me, and can diſcover no *implication* of the kind. The idea, moreover, is new to me. If it has been ſpread at all, it has been out of the ſphere of my knowledge.

Perhaps it was Mr. Gallatin's expreſſion, or at leaſt his meaning, that the idea had been propagated that except all the treaties were carried into effect, no one *would* be put into execution. This idea has been propagated, and the event will determine whether it is *falſe* or not.

The Spaniſh treaty, it is true, can be carried into effect *in the houſe*, by appropriating for it, without the Britiſh; but will a ſeparate appropriation be carried in the *Senate*? Is it the intereſt of the ſea-board that the Miſſiſippi be opened. Will the *ſtates in the Senate* give the Spaniſh treaty to the Weſt, and loſe the Britiſh treaty to the Eaſt? Independent of intereſt, have the Senate paſſion? If the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhew againſt them, will not they draw againſt the Houſe?

But in which treaty has the weſtern country *moſt intereſt*? I think *in the Britiſh*: at leaſt the moſt immediate intereſt. I would rather have the poſts, and command of the Indians, and peace, until we get our country ſettled, than have the priviledge of ſelling flour *without duty*, for a while. If we cannot get the command of the Indians, and keep them in peace, the deſcent of the river will be diſturbed; and though the Spaniards ſhake it open, the Indians will make it ſhut; will come upon our ſettlements, and hinder our making flour; ſo that we ſhall not have wherewith to take to market.

But it is ſaid, the Britiſh treaty is inglorious, injurious, &c. The people on the Weſt-coaſt are divided on this head.

Non noſtrum eſt—

Inter vos tantas componere lites—

But ſo far as reſpects us, I think it honorable and to our advantage.

I had inclined to think ſo, before I had read, in the gazettes, by the laſt poſt, the ſentiments of Madiſon; and I am now content; becauſe I conſider myſelf as having heard all the objections to this part of the treaty which the acumen ingenuity of the moſt penetrating politicians could ſuggeſt.

"His Majeſty will withdraw all his troops and garriſons from all poſts and places within the boundary lines aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States."

At this the traders and ſettlers within the precincts, are not greatly pleaſed. But it is provided, that within the *precincts* and *juriſdiction* of the poſts, theſe "traders and ſettlers ſhall continue to enjoy property and be at liberty to remain, without being compelled to become citizens or take the oath of allegiance to the government." Within the precincts and juriſdiction: *A cannon ſhot:* but a mile. And how many of them will remain, and not take the oath? How many will be found there in twelve months? Can they be Conſtables, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, or Aſſemblymen without taking the oath? They cannot be elected to any office. I am diſpoſed to believe therefore, they will move off, or conform.

But "it ſhall at all times be free to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the boundary line freely to paſs and repaſs, by land or inland navigation into the reſpective territories of the two parties, on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudſon Bay Company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other."

What Indians have we within our territories to whom the Britiſh can come? A few tribes half extinct by their wars with us, and totally about to be expelled in a ſhort time by the progreſs of our ſettlements. What Indians have the Britiſh to whom our traders may go? The innumerable nations that inhabit the great American Ruſſia and Tartary of the North-weſt. On which ſide of the boundary will the furr trade be greateſt, and moſt permanent? On that of the Britiſh. Are we not to participate in that? On which ſide are there moſt, and largeſt *lakes, rivers, and waters*, to navigate? A thouſand to one on the ſide of the Britiſh. Are we not to have the equal uſe of all theſe: A thouſand to one! is it poſſible! Yes it is poſſible; my beſt information is to that effect. I do not know how far the Hudſon Bay charter extends; but I preſume not ſo far as not to leave an extent of country, lakes and rivers, ſufficient to ſupport my conception.

The Britiſh are to have the uſe of our *carrying places* in common with ourſelves: are we not to have the uſe of theirs? But goods from Canada pay no duties, and Britiſh traders can underſell to the Indians, within our territories. I anſwer, by ſaying we will in a ſhort time have no Indians there to whom they can ſell. It is an inequality *that proceeds from ourſelves*, and will ſoon be extinguiſhed.

By the treaty of peace of 1783, the waters of the Miſſiſippi were to be free to both nations; but by this treaty, "It is *further* agreed that all the ports and places on its eaſtern ſide to whichſoever of the parties belonging, may freely be reſorted to, and uſed by both parties in as ample a manner, as any of the *Atlantic ports or places of the States, or any of the ports or places of his Majeſty in Great-Britain*: That is, they may land on the Miſſiſippi, with as much freedom as on the Delaware, or as we may at London on the Thames. By the treaty of peace they had the freedom of the Miſſiſippi; and did not this draw with it *the uſe of the banks*? This was our conſtruction of a natural right in our claim againſt Spain. What is therefore given by this article, more than a clauſe explanatory of the right given by the *treaty of peace*?

The above is all of the treaty ſo far as reſpects the weſtern country, againſt which any exception has been taken. The thing that ſeems to hurt moſt, is letting a few traders or ſettlers hold property within the *precincts* of the poſts, without ſwearing allegiance to the ſtates. Surely any man may ſee that this was a ſmall ſaving in their favor by the Britiſh government, as an apology for giving them up. It is ſimilar to the clauſe in the treaty of 1783, ſtipulating that the Congreſs would recommend to the ſtates, in favor of the refugees, to reſtore their confiſcated property. It ſeemed to be providing ſomething, but in reality provided nothing. It is juſt as if Grenville had ſaid to Jay, we muſt ſoothe the chagrin of theſe people by what is a compliment, and nothing more.

But reject the treaty, what then? we can get a better; or do without any at all. As to the getting a better, believe it who will; we muſt wax a ſtronger nation before we can impoſe terms. As to doing without, it may ſuit ſtraglers that wiſh to go to privateer; or manufacturers in towns that wiſh no introduction from abroad; but the yeomanry of America it does not ſuit, who with commerce, and not war. What needs war? I do not know that war will be the conſequence generally: But certainly it will to the *weſtern country*. I mean an *Indian war*.

In the courſe of twelve months at the fartheſt, we ſhall be where we were, and ſubject to Indian hoſtilities. Our annual ſtipend and trading houſes will keep the Indians quiet. That is ſuppoſing the Indian treaty to paſs the Senate. Is that ſuppoſeable? Will one part of the continent be provided for without the other?

But there was another ground for the idea that one treaty *would* not paſs without the the other. The Houſe contended that ſo far as any treaty embraced *commercial* regulations, or ſtipulated for any thing *within the legiſlative ſpoere of Congreſs*, it required the ſanction of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to give it validity. Do not each of the treaties embrace ſomething of this nature? Will not the Houſe inſiſt on this co-operating right in each of them? Will not the Senate oppoſe the clauſe in each? The ſame principle therefore, that is in the way of one treaty, is in the way of all. The Houſe of Repreſentatives cannot but be conſiſtent—The Senate muſt be ſo too; and thus we ſhall have no treaty.

(To be continued.)

TO the Freeholders and other Inhabitants, Houſekeepers, of the Borough of Pittſburgh, NOTICE IS GIVEN, that an Election will be held at the Market Houſe on Monday the 16th inſtant, for the purpoſe of chooſing Officers for the enſuing year, viz. *Two Burgeſſes, Four Aſſiſtants, One High Conſtable, Two Supervifors, Two Aſſeſſors, and One Town Clerk.*

ALEX. SHAW, High Conſtable.

Pittſburgh, May 4, 1796.

☞ *Advertiſements omitted for want of room, ſhall appear in our next.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Diſtillers will pleaſe to recollect that by a law paſſed on the 8th day of May, 1792, it is enacted, among other things, that all owners and poſſeſſors of Stills ſhall make entries thereof at the Office of Inſpection in whoſe diviſion they may reſide, any time in each year between the laſt day of May and the firſt day of July; thoſe who neglect or refuſe to enter their ſtills in that time, either by the monthly rate, at ten cents on the capacity of their ſtills, or at the rate of ſeven cents per gallon on what ſpirits they diſtill, will be liable to pay at the yearly rate of fifty four cents per gallon on the capacity of their ſtills. Thoſe Diſtillers who have entered for this preſent year to pay by the gallon on what they diſtill, will pleaſe to render their accounts at the time of their entering in June next, which will enable the collectors to make out their returns.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1796.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers on the 23d of this inſtant, the following Men, viz. Negro AARON, a ſtout well made fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has loſt moſt of his upper fore teeth, and has a ſcar on the upper part of his forehead; he took with him two hats, one of fur and the other wool, a ſhirt and trowſers of tow linen and one of fine linen, a good coat and jacket of light coloured country made thick cloth, lined with lincey, an old blue broad cloth coat, a pair of nankeen overalls, and other articles; and JOSEPH KELL, a mulatto about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; he took with him a wool hat, a mottled nankeen lapelled coat, a thick cloth drab coloured coat, a ſtripped cotton jacket, a black jacket & breeches, a pair of ſtripped cotton trowſers, and a pair of tow linen ones, two ſhirts one of them of fine linen, and his fiddle (they both can fiddle and ſmoke tobacco) it is ſuppoſed ſome nefarious villain, like themſelves, will write them paſſes, and that they will aſſume the name of free men. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have, if forty miles from home, Sixteen Dollars; if eighty miles Thirty Dollars, and if one hundred and fifty miles, Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges if brought home (the one half for any of them) paid by

SAMUEL KNOX.
DAVID AGNEW.

Marſh creek, York county,
April 25, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the evening of the 25th of this inſtant, ranaway from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Greenſburgh, Waſhington county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, two Apprentice Lads to the taylor trade, the eldeſt and largeſt of the name of JOSHUA PALMER, the other of the name of LEVI WOLVERTON. Palmer is ſlender made, brown hair, blue eyes, about 5 feet 10 inches high, had on when he went away, a fur hat covered with an oil cloth, a ſlate coloured broad cloth coat, yellow caſſimer breeches, or olive coloured ſtripped velvet trowſers. Wolverton is about 5 feet high, has dark red hair, light blue eyes, much freckled. had on when he went away, a bottle green worſted coat, ſomewhat faded, a ſnug wool hat; they had four jackets, one of ſcarlet cloth, one of ſlate coloured cloth, and two of nankeen, one light the other clouded, two pair of ſtripped cotton ſtockings, and two pair of new ſhoes, beſides other articles. They formerly wore their hair tied, but lately cut it ſhort, but it is probable they may tye it again as they have the hair they cut off with them. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentices and returns them to their ſaid maſter, or confines them in any jail ſo that he may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

JOHN SLACK.

April 26, 1796.

Pittſburgh, May 7.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 29.

"In committee of the whole houſe, the queſtion was this day taken upon the reſolution for appropriating money to carry the Britiſh treaty into execution, 49 for, and 47 againſt it. Mr. Muhlenberg, the chairman, decided in favor of the appropriation. The members of this ſtate divided as follow: Muhlenberg, Richards, Thomas, Sitgreaves, Kittera, Hartley, for it. Gallatin, Findley, Baird, Gregg, Maclay, Heiſter, Swanwick againſt it.

"The people are now roufed, and petitions are coming from all parts of the union to which the news of the debate has extended. The Virginians are petitioning. Madiſon's own county has ſent him petitions in favor of the appropriation.

"Although the queſtion has been carried in the committee of the whole, there is yet *great doubt of the event*. Six members were out of the houſe; moſt of them out of town. Four of theſe have been oppoſed to the treaty and may yet come in to negative. The oppoſition however begins to ſhake; the force of *reaſon* and the ſenſe of the people muſt prevail. An obſtinate number it is probable may ſtill hold out, but not, we hope, ſufficient to defeat the treaties; *for the fate of all is involved in one*. The ceſſation of buſineſs, the rapid fall of produce, deſtruction of confidence and credit, have operated immenſely, and all affairs will fall into confuſion."

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *April* 23.

By the arrivals from London and Briſtol on Saturday we have London papers to March 16, which furniſh a variety of information. The moſt agreeable account is ſome proſpect of PEACE. The only ground of this expectation is, that ſome miniſterial papers announce from High Authority, that negociations are on the carpet between Great Britain and France.

NORFOLK, *April* 18.

Extract of a Letter from Martinique, to a gentleman in this town, dated Port Royal, 28th March.

"*Ten thouſand troops are arrived at Barbadoes; 2000 at Grenada, and 2000 at St. Vincents; General Abercrombie and Admiral Cornwallis are arrived at Barbadoes, with part of the Cork fleet; the remainder are hourly expected. A French ſhip from Guadaloupe with 900 hogſheads of ſugar and coffee, ſaid to be the property of Victor Hughes, is captured by a frigate, and ſent into Antigua. An embargo took place here about ten days ago. This is ſent you by a veſſel which obtained liberty to ſail for Baltimore*

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

There is a report from the Weſt-Indies of a French frigate of 36 guns, having taken and carried into Gaudaloupe, an Engliſh 50 gunſhip.

A letter from Martinique of Feb. 27, ſays, that the Yellow Fever has made great havoc among the ſhipping there,—the Majeſtic of 74 guns, having loſt, in the courſe of five months, above 200 men and the tranſports have loſt an equal proportion. Dr. Charles, Webſter, of Edinburgh, died at St. Vincents, of that fatal epidemic.

From a London Paper of March 14.

A loan on behalf of his Imperial majeſty is negociating at Franckfort, for four millions of florins, at five per cent, and the magiſtrates of that city have, by a proclamation, invited all the inhabitants to ſubſcribe to it.

A demand has been made on the ordnance for 30,000 new ſtand of arms, all the gun ſmiths and armourers are in conſequence, "in requiſition," and a number of additional workmen are employed at Woolwich and the Tower, for the purpoſe of completing this unexpected demand.

A very handſome and extenſive aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the Seaſon,—alſo, a good collection of GROCERIES, and PATENT MEDECINES, now opening and for ſale at the moſt reduced prices by

JAMES HORNER & Co.

Pittſburgh, May 7, 1796.

Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY of good, clean HEMP, for which a generous price will be given by JOHN IRWIN, at the Corner of Third and Liberty ſtreets.

Pittſburgh, May 6, 1796.

N. B. ROPES of all kinds may be had as above, and the uſual abatement made to thoſe who wiſh to retail.

THE partnerſhip of Schewe and Hanckel diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 20th of April laſt.

CHRISTOPH. FREDERICK SCHEWE.
FREDERICK HANCKEL.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1796.

N. B. Frederick Hanckel continues the buſineſs, wholeſale and retail.

POETRY.

COLLIN AND RUSTINELLA.

A YORKSHIRE ECLOGUE.

'TTHIN a little straw-thatch'd hut,
Built near to Holmfith town,
e liv'd the prettieſt wayward ſlut,
at ever wore a gown,

in the merry month of May,
hen tuneful birds do ſing,
little lambkins ſkip and play,
nd hail the gladſome ſpring.

walked forth one morning gay,
ppar'ell'd neat and trim;
ſhe o'er hill and dale did ſtray—
was her morning's whim.

ed at length, ſhe ſat her down
beneath a ſhady tree,
thread and needle from her gown,
rth quickly out drew ſhe.

, next, moſt careleſsly ſhe drew
er ſtockings off, I ween;
foot, expos'd, lay all to view
as fair as could be ſeen,

d as ſhe ſat, ſhe ſung her ſong,
And ſew'd with niceſt art,
r ſtocking heel—but it was long
Ere ſhe had darn'd the part.

llin, a clumſy village ſwain,
Heard Ruſtinella ſing,
r ſyren voice unto the plain
Did ſtrait the ruſtic bring.

he one confounded and amaz'd,
So ſtood, the ſtupid clown,
ſtood, and on the charmer gaz'd;
She ey'd him with a frown.

O Ruſtinella, faireſt maid,
And ſweeteſt laſs!" he cry'd,
That e'er a greaſy pudding made,
Or e'er a pancake fry'd;

hou faireſt flower upon the field,
That glad'ſt the ſpringing morn,
ll nature ſure to thee muſt yield,
Thou faireſt yet e'er born!

Tis heav'n to view thee as thou art,
So ſhort, ſo plump, of fair;
ſo handſome made in ev'ry part,
So ſweet, ſo good, ſo rare!"

nd when ſome rav'nous wolf doth ſeize
A ſtrayed lamb for prey ——
o Collin in his arms did ſqueeze,
And bear the maid away.

BAKEWELL.

A woman, a few mornings ago, went into a tavern, called for a gill of New-England rum and drank it. Upon which the lady who tended the bar expreſſed her wonder that ſhe ſhould drink ſo much rum on an empty ſtomach. Why la! ſays ſhe, my ſtomach is not *empty*, for I have drank a pint before, this very morning!

A good ſort of a woman in Vermont, who rigidly adhered to the Divines' Catechiſm, deſirous of diſcovering to her friend the talents of her ſon, (a boy of ſome ſhrewdneſs) and his aſtoniſhing ſtrength of memory, call'd him up, in the preſence of a Col. Levi, to queſtion him on the Catechiſm,—"My ſon, (ſaid the good woman) into what ſtate did the fall bring mankind?"—"Into the ſtate of Vermont," anſwer'd the boy.

COOPER'S TOWN, *March* 27.

Mr. Phinney,

Mr. Shadrach Abbe's wife of Burlington, was delivered of two children on Friday night laſt; in ſix days leſs than ten months ſince ſhe had two before—all male children.—I think it deſerves a place in the Herald.

Equal at leaſt to the above

A family conſiſting of a man, his wife, and ſeventeen children, lately moved to the weſtward; the eldeſt child not fifteen years old; the children conſiſted of four pair of female twins, five pair of male twins, and one ſingle boy, whom they called Captain—ſuch fruitful vines are a great acceſſion of ſtrength to this country, and ought to be received with a hearty welcome.

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at the Printing-Office.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to engage ſome capable perſon to make a quantity of JOINT SHINGLES, to the amount of about ten thouſand or upwards; alſo, to undertake the framing and covering of a roof of 55 by 35 feet. Probably ſome other pieces of work, ſuch as framing the upper floor of joice, &c. may be added to the above job. He wiſhes to have the Shingles made immediately, in order to allow them time for ſeaſoning.

JOHN IRWIN.

Bruſh Hill, Weſtmoreland county, April 26, 1796.

N. B. The ſhingle ſtuff, and all the other timber will be laid down at the building, and boarding furniſhed to the undertakers.

A New Town

IS laid out by the ſubſcriber on the bank of the Conemaugh river, n Weſtmoreland county; the ſituation is pleaſant & the new ſtate road from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, paſſes near it, and may with advantage be brought through it. It is about 25 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland. The ſettlement is good, meeting houſes adjacent, and a griſt mill on the land, worked by a never failing ſtream. The price of each Lot is three pounds, but ſhould the purchaſer incline to pay only one dollar in hand, a quit rent of one dollar a year will be required. A plan of the town may be ſeen on the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given for each lot.

JAMES CLARK.

April 27, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE following Tracts of Land in Allegheny county, Moon township, part of the eſtate of the late John Vanderen, viz. Three adjoining tracts ſituate near the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining lands of Joſhua Meeks, John Meeks, and others, 407 acres in the name of Baron de Beelen, 230 and three quarters in the name of Robert Irwine, and 360 and an half acres in the name of John Wintzle. Alſo, three other adjoining tracts ſituate on Reardon's run, a branch of Racoon creek, 312 acres in the name of Jos. Palmer, 300 acres in the name of Thomas R. Kennedy, and 306 acres in the name of Henry Land. The quality of thoſe lands is above mediocrity, and the ſituation highly eligible. Perſons deſirous of purchaſing can offer their propoſals to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed for that purpoſe.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 25, 1796.

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned from taking an aſſignment on a note given by me to Abner Evers, on the 22d inſt. for the ſum of eight pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence, as I am determined not to diſcharge the ſame until he fulfils the contract for which ſaid note was given.

ABRAHAM RITCHEY.

Allegheny county, April 27, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber has removed from where he has lived for ſome time paſt to the corner of Chancery lane and Front ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jeremiah Barker's Store, where he ſtill continues to carry on the CLOCK, WATCH, and SILVER SMITH'S Buſineſs, and returns his thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their commands, and flatters himſelf with a continuance of their favors, which ſhall be always punctually attended to, by their humble ſervant.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, April 30, 1796.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in the Allegheny river, oppoſite the mouth of Buffaloe creek, a raft of PINE BOARDS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away before the 1ſt of May next, or they will be ſold for to defray the charges. The ſubſcriber lives two miles from Craig's ſtation, on Buffaloe creek.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Allegheny county, March 31, 1796.

ALL thoſe perſons who received public Guns of the ſubſcribers in the time of the inſurrection, are requeſted immediately to return them. Applications having been repeatedly made but without effect, it is hoped this hint will be ſufficient without further trouble.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Captains.
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, }

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1796.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſtant, a ſervant Boy named William Walkin, about 15 years of age, of a fair complexion, ſhort hair, had on and took with him two coats, one long the other ſhort, ſhort jacket and overalls of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts one new the other ſomewhat worn, good ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, two hats, one new the other old, one new pocket Bible, and one ditto Inkſtand. He got his elbow hurt when at ſchool ſo that he cannot lift his arm to his head without pain. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant boy and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhal receive TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges.

ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, St. Clair townſhip, on the night of the 17th inſt. a dark bay Mare, heavy with colt, 14 or 15 hands high, 10 years old, a natural pacer, and a Horſe, much the ſame colour, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, paces all; alſo about 80 weight of ſugar, 30 ditto ſoap, 80 ditto beef, one black quilted petticoat with red lining, and ſundry other articles. The thief, HUGH GRANT, is ſon-in-law to the ſubſcriber. He left his wife and two children, and took off my youngeſt daughter with him.

Said Grant is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark brown eyes, well made; the girl is of ſmall ſtature, grey eyes, and dark brown hair. He alſo took with him a deed of conveyance for land which he got with his wife—I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid deed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the property ſtolen recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part.

ALEXANDER BARR.

March 24, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE moſt earneſtly requeſt all who are indebted to us to come forward and pay off their accounts, as we intend to go to Philadelphia early in April next. A neglect will be very injurious to

A. & J. BARKER.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A Freſh Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1796.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS ſundry Tracts of Land ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, on the frontiers of Weſtmoreland county, were a few years ago ſold by a certain James Carnahan, adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Samuel Sloan, deceaſed, Notice is hereby given that the ſaid lands are claimed by Samuel Pleaſants, to whom the ſame were legally conveyed long before the deceaſe of ſaid Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Weſtmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchaſe of any of ſaid lands

March 11, 1796.

WHERRAS the ſubſcriber gave a judgment note for the ſum of eleven pounds, to a certain Hugh Hall, wheelwright, dated the 23d of December 1795, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it having never received value for it.

JOHN M'COY.

March 22, 1796.

Two Kentucky Boats

FOR SALE,

Now lying at the Point.

SMITH &

Pittſburgh, March 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Thoſe who neglect may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1796.

The Beautiful HORSE

FEDERAL BALL,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, at the rate of three dollars and one buſhel of oats per mare; the oats to be delivered at the time of covering. Cash will be received in payment delivered at any mill within three miles of the place by the firſt of December next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful bay, 16 hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, and was got by the old imported Federal Ball. His make and carriage needs no encomium, as the beſt judges conſider him equal to any in this country. Due attention will be paid by

WILLIAM HARA.

March 30, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

DRAGON

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, at three dollars and one buſhel of oats for each mare; the oats to be brought at the time of covering. Dragon is well marked, ſix years old this ſpring, about ſixteen and a half hands high, and well made in proportion, is noted for foal getting at his former ſtands. The ſeaſon commences the firſt of April, and ends the laſt of June. The money to be paid the firſt of November.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

March 18 1795.

THE NOTED HORSE

SNAP

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's Tanyard oppoſite Pittſburgh, at the low rate of three dollars and one buſhel of oats for the ſeaſon—the oats to be brought with the mares at the firſt coming, caſh or produce at the market price will be taken in payment on or before the firſt day of November next.

SNAP is ſixteen hands high, a beautiful dark brown, and is ſeven-eighths blooded—no mention need be made of his make and figure as they will evidently recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 26, 1796.

The Beneficial HORSE,

PRODUCER.

WILL be kept by the ſubſcriber, to cover Mares this ſeaſon on the farm of Capt. David M'Nair, on the Ninemile run, Pitt township, ſeven miles from Pittſburgh, from the firſt of April to the firſt of July, for Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the Seaſon, the Oats to be brought with the Mare—Or One Dollar and an Half the Leap, in caſh or country produce at market price, delivered at the above farm on or before the firſt day of November next.

PRODUCER is a dark bay, riſing five years old, fifteen and half hands high—got of the noted full bred Horſe Morich Ruſh, a 'Sepus Mare, he is neat and ſtrong made, calculated for ſaddle or gears, it is ſuppoſed by good judges that his appearance and performance, will give general ſatisfaction to all that may chooſe to ſend their Mares to him.

DAVID KERR.

March 24th 1796.

Young Cheſter Lion,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtation whereon Mrs. Barnes lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel and an half of Oats the ſeaſon, the oats to be brought with the Mare, and the money to be paid at the end of the ſeaſon, which commences the firſt week in April and ends the laſt of June.

Cheſter Lion is a beautiful cheſtnut ſorrel, with a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this ſpring, 16 hand, high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Cheſter Lion, and by him is of the full blood breed.

Good paſturage may be had for Mares from a diſtance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT [illegible]

March 11, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subſcription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.